

## Public Dollars Spent for Low Income Housing

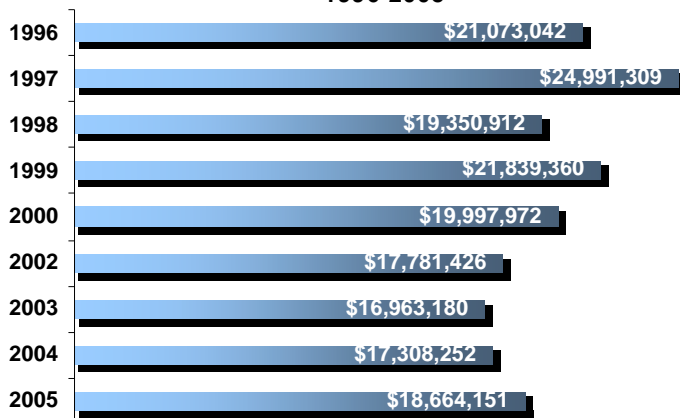
OUTCOME: PROVIDE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF AFFORDABLE LOW-INCOME HOUSING

## Countywide Planning Policy Rationale

"All jurisdictions shall share the responsibility for achieving a rational and equitable distribution of affordable housing to meet the housing needs of low and moderate-income residents in King County...The distribution shall... recognize each jurisdiction's past and current efforts to provide housing affordable to low and moderate-income households; avoid over-concentration of assisted housing; and increase housing opportunities and choices for low and moderate-income households....Each jurisdiction shall participate in developing Countywide housing resources and programs to assist the large number of low and moderate-income households who currently do not have affordable, appropriate housing. These Countywide efforts will help reverse current trends which concentrate low-income housing in certain communities, and achieve a more equitable participation by local jurisdictions in low income housing...Countywide efforts should give priority to assisting households below 50% of median income...[a GMPC committee]...shall recommend...new Countywide funding sources for housing production and services; participation by local governments, including appropriate public and private financing, such that each jurisdiction contributes on a fair share basis...Each jurisdiction should apply strategies which it determines to be most appropriate to the local housing market. For example, units affordable to low and moderate income households may be developed through new construction, projects that assure long-term affordability or existing housing, or accessory housing units added to existing structures....Small, fully-built cities and towns that are not planned to grow substantially....may work cooperatively with other jurisdictions and/or subregional housing agencies to meet their housing targets." (AH-2) "Each jurisdiction shall evaluate its existing resources of subsidized and low-cost non-subsidized housing and identify housing that may be lost due to redevelopment, deteriorating housing conditions, or public policies or actions. Where feasible, each jurisdiction shall develop strategies to preserve existing low-income housing and provide relocation assistance to low income residents who may be displaced." (AH-3) "Success will require cooperation and support for affordable housing from the state, federal and local governments, as well as the private sector." (AH-6)

Figure 28.1

**Local and Federal CDBG Dollars Dedicated to New and Preserved Low-Income Housing:**  
1996-2005



In 2005, King County jurisdictions dedicated over \$18.6 million toward the creation, preservation and repair of affordable housing. Local public dollars are funds that are controlled by an individual jurisdiction. These funds include bonds, levies, general fund and in-kind contributions that can be quantified such as a waiver of fees or donation of land. Federal dollars here include only Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

Figure 28.2

	Units Created or Preserved with Public Funds*	Units Created or Preserved Through Incentive Programs	ADU's Permitted	Units Repaired
Seattle	306	297	67	47
Auburn	60	0	0	42
KC HOME and CDBG Consortia**	637	0	42	529
MPD's	0	137	0	0
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>618</b>

\*Supported by the \$15,465,282 in CDBG and local dollars dedicated to new and preserved affordable housing in Figure 28.3. \*\*Consortia includes King County and partner cities outside Seattle.

As shown in figure 28.2, King County jurisdictions created or preserved 1,437 low-income housing units, permitted 127 new Accessory Dwelling Units, and repaired 618 units in 2005. A preserved unit is an existing unit of housing which is required to remain or to become affordable housing for a specific period of time. A repaired unit refers to the rehabilitation or restoration of existing affordable housing without the guarantee of long-term affordability; therefore, such units do not necessarily increase the existing stock of affordable housing.

As identified in the endnote on page 16, King County jurisdictions dedicated another \$32.6 million in other local, state and federal funds to affordable housing-related activities serving low-income households.

## December 2006 Affordable Housing

Figure 28.3

Local Public Dollars Toward Low-Income Housing in King County: 2004 & 2005						Additional Contributions		
	Year	New & Preserved (CDBG)	New & Preserved (Local)	Housing Repair (CDBG & Local)	Total Discretionary Funding (CDBG & Local)	Operating Subsidies	Units Repaired	ADUs Permitted
Auburn	2004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 141,674	\$ 141,674	\$ 53,800	48	-
	2005	\$ 49,900	\$ -	\$ 125,298	\$ 175,198	\$ 53,800	42	-
Bellevue	2004	\$ 50,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 653,543	\$ 843,543	\$ 236,857	80	7
	2005	\$ 90,000	\$ 76,261	\$ 653,543	\$ 819,804	\$ 241,357	83	1
Bothell	2004	\$ 78,826	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,826	\$ 33,605	-	-
	2005	\$ 23,330	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,330	\$ 34,205	-	-
Burien	2004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	-
	2005	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,931	\$ 43,931	\$ -	7	5
Clyde Hill*	2004	\$ -	\$ 7,500	\$ -	\$ 7,500	\$ -	-	-
	2005	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ -	-	-
Covington	2004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59,349	\$ 59,349	\$ 12,792	6	-
	2005	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,325	\$ 80,325	\$ 11,962	8	-
Des Moines	2004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,838	\$ 32,838	\$ -	2	-
	2005	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,772	\$ 123,772	\$ -	8	-
Enumclaw	2004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,011	-	-
	2005	\$ 67,743	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,743	\$ -	-	-
Federal Way	2004	\$ 118,726	\$ 88,200	\$ 80,469	\$ 287,395	\$ 29,640	12	1
	2005	\$ 92,339	\$ 80,200	\$ 52,857	\$ 225,396	\$ -	8	1
Issaquah	2004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,000	-	-
	2005	\$ 39,939	\$ 85,000	\$ -	\$ 124,939	\$ 31,500	-	11
Kenmore*	2004	\$ -	\$ 132,500	\$ -	\$ 132,500	\$ -	-	3
	2005	\$ -	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 75,000	\$ -	-	5
Kent	2004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 363,550	\$ 363,550	\$ 90,620	151	-
	2005	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 269,816	\$ 269,816	\$ 57,500	139	1
Kirkland	2004	\$ 200,756	\$ 240,157	\$ 12,791	\$ 453,704	\$ 129,792	2	3
	2005	\$ 5,967	\$ 106,350	\$ 10,426	\$ 122,743	\$ 147,797	2	2
Lake Forest Park	2004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,902	\$ 16,902	\$ -	2	-
	2005	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,931	\$ 15,931	\$ -	2	-
Medina	2004	\$ -	\$ 7,500	\$ -	\$ 7,500	\$ -	-	-
	2005	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ -	-	-
Mercer Island	2004	\$ -	\$ 8,817	\$ 11,322	\$ 20,139	\$ -	2	6
	2005	\$ 61,411	\$ 10,000	\$ 8,291	\$ 79,702	\$ -	1	1
New castle*	2004	\$ -	\$ 87,060	\$ -	\$ 87,060	\$ -	-	3
	2005	\$ -	\$ 23,500	\$ -	\$ 23,500	\$ -	-	2
Redmond	2004	\$ 50,000	\$ 350,000	\$ -	\$ 400,000	\$ 89,972	-	2
	2005	\$ -	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ 4,000	\$ 128,444	-	1
Renton	2004	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 247,750	\$ 262,750	\$ 9,600	-	2
	2005	\$ 80,323	\$ -	\$ 233,280	\$ 313,603	\$ -	160	-
Sammamish	2004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	-
	2005	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,424	-	-
SeaTac	2004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 102,720	\$ 102,720	\$ -	36	-
	2005	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,846	\$ 25,846	\$ -	24	-
Seattle	2004	\$ 1,581,369	\$ 8,012,586	\$ 1,200,535	\$ 10,794,490	\$ 794,997	348	51
	2005	\$ 821,369	\$ 10,682,930	\$ 681,147	\$ 12,185,446	\$ 786,213	47	67
Shoreline	2004	\$ 70,000	\$ 17,000	\$ 188,669	\$ 275,669	\$ -	8	4
	2005	\$ 20,000	\$ 18,345	\$ 139,804	\$ 178,149	\$ -	36	3
Tukwila	2004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 89,875	\$ 89,875	\$ 43,000	29	-
	2005	\$ 103,694	\$ -	\$ 67,037	\$ 170,731	\$ 46,000	25	-
Uninc. King Cty*	2004	\$ 118,000	\$ 2,169,260	\$ 555,508	\$ 2,842,768	\$ 219,141	50	8
	2005	\$ 118,000	\$ 2,697,181	\$ 667,565	\$ 3,482,746	\$ 206,222	26	9
Woodinville*	2004	\$ -	\$ 7,500	\$ -	\$ 7,500	\$ 98,000	-	-
	2005	\$ -	\$ 12,500	\$ -	\$ 12,500	\$ 98,020	-	-
County Total	2004	\$ 2,282,677	\$ 11,268,080	\$ 3,757,495	\$ 17,308,252	\$ 1,876,827	776	90
	2005	\$ 1,574,015	\$ 13,891,267	\$ 3,198,869	\$ 18,664,151	\$ 1,853,444	618	109

\* Allocations are administered through the County and Small Cities Fund of the King County CDBG Consortium by King County